LAMPIRAN

Tahun	Sampah per kapita (kg/hari)	Total Sampah (ton/hari)	Kom	posisi	Dapat dikompos (%)	Dapat didaur ulang (%)	Total Sampah Setelah Daur ulang dan Pengomposan
			Organik	Anorganik		(70)	rengomposan
1995	0,80	52,360	80	20	1,5	7	47,190
2000	1,00	78,290	74	26	10	15	58,720
2003	1,10	93,290	70	30	19	18	58,770
2005	1,20	107,340	68	32	25	20	59,040
2008	1,70	164,710	64	36	26	23	84,000
2010	1,80	184,400	62	38	27	25	88,520
2020	2,10	267,130	50	50	30	25	114,870

Lampiran 1. Table 3.2. Pemilahan sampah di Perkotaan.

Catatan : 1. Pertambahan timbulan sampah per kapita di Jakarta dan Surabaya adalah masing-masing 6 dan 5 %. Perkiraan pertambahan secara menyeluruh di daerah perkotaan, maka digunakan angka yang lebih kecil yaitu sebesa 4 % (Serageldine, 1995).

> Persentase sampah yang dapat didaur ulang dan dikompos disini adalah konservatif untuk mewakili situasi daerah perkotaan secara keseluruhan.
> Potensi daur ulang dan pengomposan di kota-kota tertentu dapat jauh lebih

Lampiran 2. Table 1-1. Waste management and 3*R*-related policies/strategies in Asia and the Pacific.

Country	Reference on waste management in its basic environmental policy	Waste manageme nt law	Framework strategy and law on resource circulation and the 3Rs	Law for recycling and take-back scheme for specific end-of-life products
Bangladesh	National Environment Policy 1992	-	National 3R Strategy 2010	
Cambodia	Law on Environmental Protection and Natural Resources Management 1996	Sub-decree on SWM (1999)		
China	Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China (2014 Revision)	Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environment Pollution Caused by Solid Wastes (2015Amend ment)	Circular Economy Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China (2008)	Regulation on the Administration of the Recovery and Disposal of Waste Electrical and Electronic Products (2009, Order of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (No. 551))

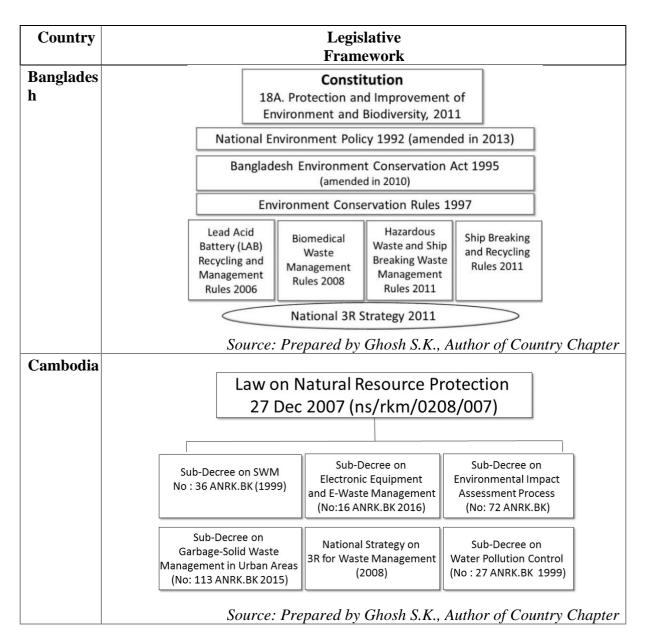
Country	Reference on waste management in its basic environmental policy	Waste management law	Framework strategy and law on resource circulation and the 3Rs	Law for recycling and take-back scheme for specific end-of-life products
India	 Article 48A, directive principle, Part IV and Article 51 A(g), Part IVA, of the amendment of Constitution of India in 1976; Environmen tal Protection Act 1986; Factories Act 1948 and its amendment in 1987 National Environment Policy (2006) 	 Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016; Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016; Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules, 2016; Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016 Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 	Waste Management Rules are based on 5Rs strategies that include resource circulation and the 3Rs principles.	E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016
Indonesia	Environmental Protection and Management Act No. 32 (EPMA 32/2009)	Law no.18/2008 on MSW Management: 3R as the principle approach for waste management Law no, 32/2009 on Haz. Wastes	The government regulation no. 81/2012 on 3Rs and EPR President Regulation No.97/2017 on Policy and National Strategy of MSW	

Japan	Basic Environmental Law and Plan	Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law	Basic act and fundamental plan for establishing sound material cycle society	Various recycling laws such as: Container Packaging Resource Recycling Act (1995) and Home Appliance Recycling Act (1998)
Malaysia	Environment al Quality Act 1974	Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Act 2007	There are 8 Regulations on 3R within the Solid waste Act	There are 8 Regulations within the Solid waste Act
The Philippines	PD 1152 – Philippine Environment Code (1977) RA 8749 – Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999 RA 9275 – Philippine Clean Water Act of 2004 (2004)	Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003)	Ecological Solid Waste Management Act of 2000 (RA 9003)	

Country	Reference on waste management in its basic environmental policy	Waste management law	Framework strategy and law on resource circulation and the 3Rs	Law for recycling and take-back scheme for specific end- of-life products
Singapore	Environmental Public Health Act	Environmental Public Health (General Waste Collection) Regulations; Environmental Public Health (Toxic Industrial Waste) Regulations	Sustainable Singapore Blueprint setting waste recycling rate target of 70% in 2030 with a goal of becoming a Zero Waste Nation	
Thailand	Enhancement and Conservation of National Environment al Quality Act B.E. 2535 (1992), Factory Act B.E. 2535 (1992), Public Health Act B.E.2535 (1992)	Maintenance of Public Sanitary and Order Act. B.E. 2535 (1992) and B.E.2560 (2017)	National Solid Waste Management Master Plan, Action Plan "Thailand Zero Waste, 2016"	Regulation on National Waste Management System 2007, Draft WEEE Act., Draft Waste Management Act, Draft Promotion of 3Rs and Utilization of Waste

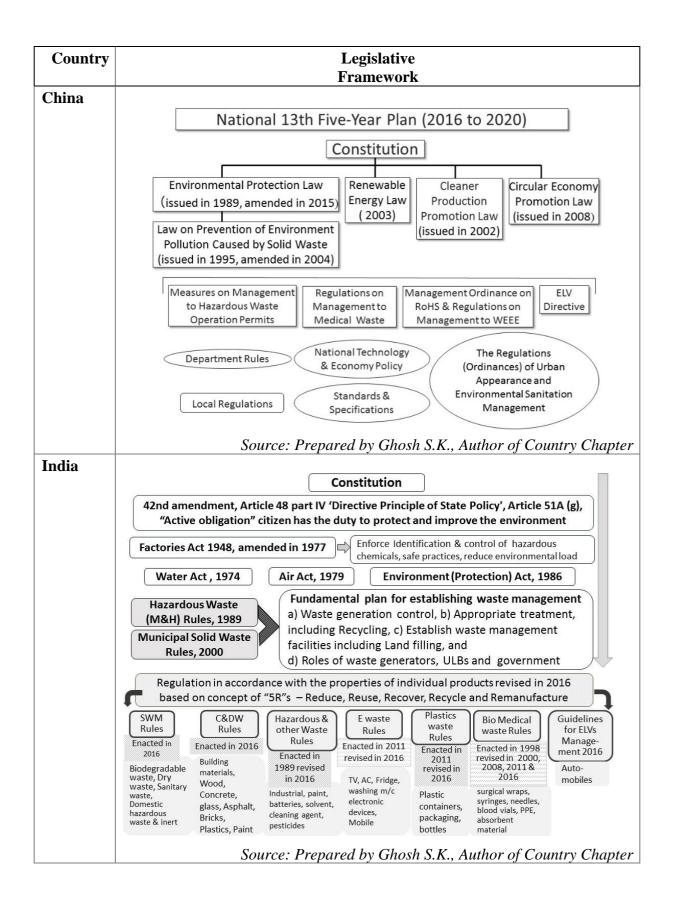
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Viet Nam	Law on	Decree	National	Regulation	
	Environmental	38/2015/ND-CP	Strategy on	for take- back	
	Protection 2014	on	Integrated	and treatment	
	(amended in	management of	Solid Waste	of discarded	
	2014)	wastes and	Management	products:	
		scrap	to 2025, vision	Prime	
		1	to	Minister	
			2050 (Being	Decision	
			revised)	16/2015/QĐ-	
				TTg dated 22	
				May 2015	
				(Small	
				appliances,	
				home	
				appliances,	
				lubricant oils.	
				used tyres,	
				ELVs)	
Pacific Island	The Pacific Regio	nal Waste and Pollu	tion Management	/	
Countries	2025 (Cleaner Pacific 2025) is a comprehensive long-term strategy for				
	integrated sustainable waste management and pollution prevention				
	and control in the Pacific Region. Cleaner Pacific 2025 integrates				
	strategic actions addressing priority waste and pollution issues in the				
	region. Countries within the region are responsible for developing and				
	enforcing specific laws and regulations concerning waste management				
	guided by multi-environmental agreements. Cleaner Pacific 2025				
	presents the current status of waste, chemicals and pollution policies				
	in the Pacific Island countries and territories. SPREP and J-PRISM				
	are working collaboratively in the development and updating of				
	country waste policies.				
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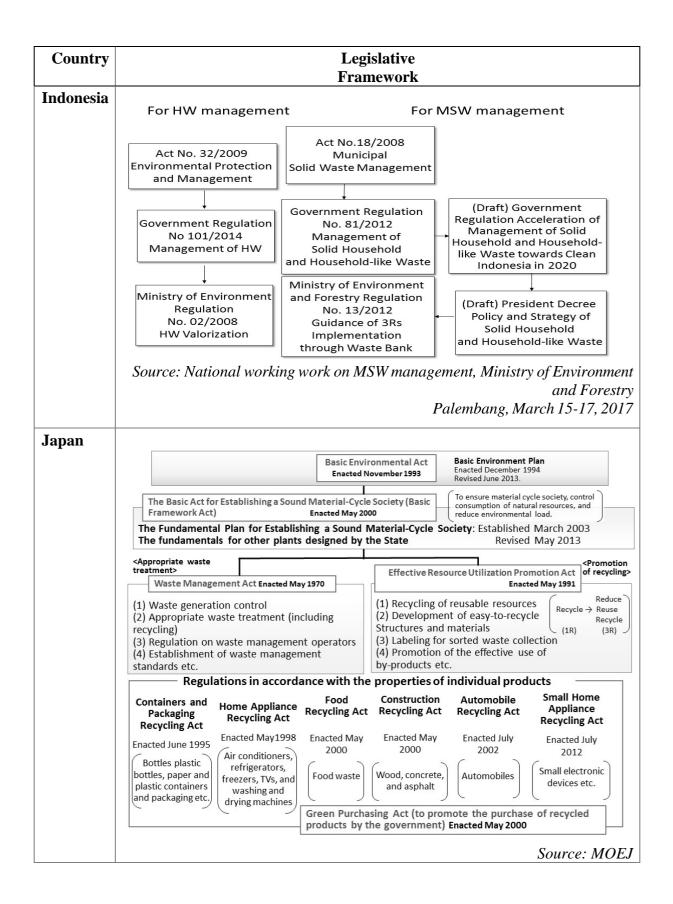
Lampiran 3. Table 1-2. Legislative/institutional framework of waste management and 3R policies and strategies

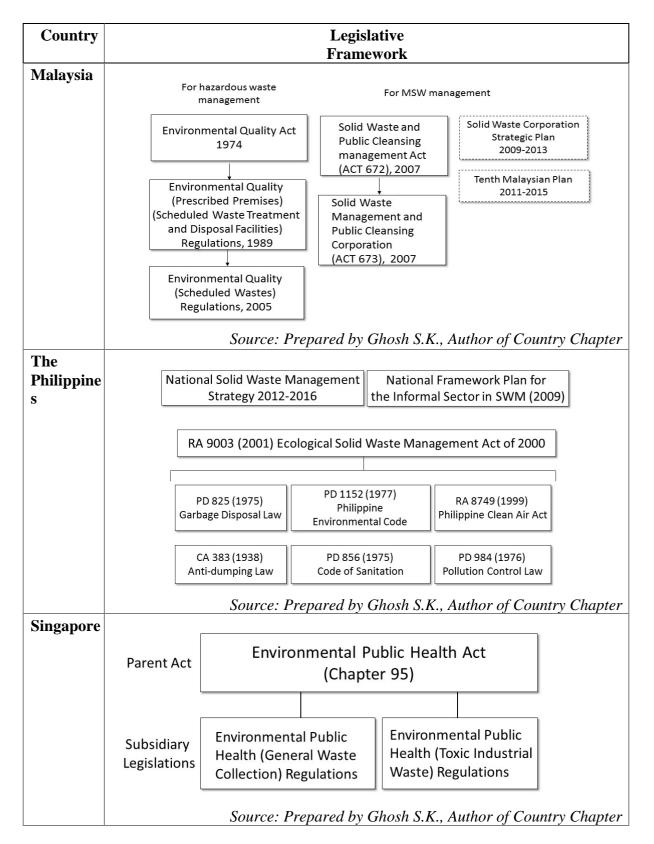


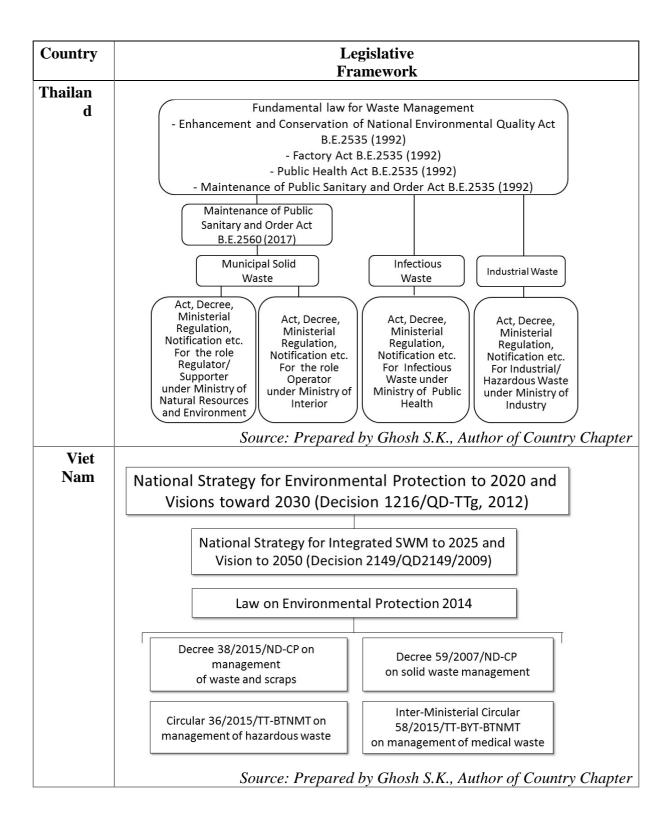
Source: prepared by IGES based on the data and information of Country Chapters (United Nations Centre for Regional Development, 2017),

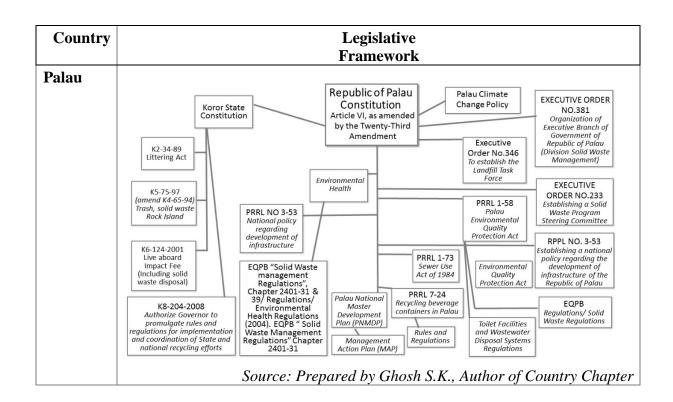
State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific











Source: prepared by IGES based on the data and information of Country Chapters, State of the 3Rs in Asia and the Pacific (United Nations Centre for Regional Development, 2017). ("Author" on the table refers to the author/s of each Country Chapter.)